



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Detailed Report on Nicholas County.* By DAVID B. REGER. West Virginia Geological Survey, No. 31. 1921. 847 pages+xx pages of introductory matter; illustrated with 34 half-tone plates and 22 zinc etchings in the text, accompanied by a separate case of topographic and geologic maps.

Nicholas County contains the New River Coal Group, as also the Kanawha Group and the lower members of the Allegheny Series in its northern portion. This report contains a chapter on the "Paleontology of Nicholas County" and a short description of the chert deposits of West Virginia by Dr. W. Armstrong Price. Price, including case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$3.00. Extra copies of topographic map, 75 cents; of the geologic map, \$1.00. Remittances to West Virginia Geological Survey, Box 848, Morgantown, West Virginia.

---

*Geology and Mineral Deposits of a Part of Amherst Township, Quebec.* By M. E. WILSON. Memoir 113, Canadian Geological Survey, Ottawa, 1919. Pp. 54, figs. 3, pls. VII, maps 2.

This district is thirty miles north of the Ottawa River and almost equidistant from Montreal and Ottawa, and lies within the dissected southern border of the Laurentian Plateau. The presence of extensive deposits of kaolin near the southern part of Amherst Township is of considerable geological interest, because kaolin is commonly thought to be the product of surface-weathering and in Canada, for the most part, the deposits formed by surface-weathering have been removed by Pleistocene continental glaciation.

The oldest rocks of this region belong to the Grenville sedimentary series and consist of quartzite, garnet gneiss, and crystalline limestone. These sediments are intruded by the Buckingham series of basic igneous rocks (gabbro, pyroxene diorite, and pyroxene syenite). Both the foregoing series are intruded by batholithic masses of granite-syenite gneiss. Glacial drift and marine Champlain clay partially fill the depressions between the rock ridges.

The kaolin and graphite deposits of the district are described in detail. The kaolin occurs in an extensive zone of fracturing and faulting in the Grenville quartzite and garnet gneiss and has been brought in by solutions from either above or below and deposited along open fracture planes or by the replacement of the quartzite wall rock. Crystals of tourmaline, a mineral formed at high temperatures, in the kaolin and the nearby outcrops of granite-gneiss suggest a deep-seated origin for

the kaolin. The presence of oxidized and kaolinized garnet gneiss at a depth of 85 feet is equally suggestive of the derivation of the kaolin from a superficial source. A summary statement of these two hypotheses to explain the origin of kaolin deposits is given, but the writer has no definite basis for deciding between them. The shattered zone of quartzite in which the kaolin occurs has a known width of 1,000 feet and a length of 7,000 feet. This kaolinitic quartzite rock can be easily crushed and is suitable for making silica brick of the ganister type or the kaolin can be washed from the crushed material and the quartz used for silica sand.

North of the kaolin locality a number of graphite deposits have been opened along the contacts of pegmatite, pyroxene granite, syenite, and Grenville limestone. The ore consists of aggregates of orthoclase, wollastonite, diopside, scapolite, and graphite. These relations and associations of minerals indicate that this material was formed by the interaction of emanations from the igneous intrusions and the limestone.

J. F. W.

---

*Map of the North Pacific.* By W. E. JOHNSON. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Map No. 3080, North Pacific Ocean; scale 1:20,000,000; dimensions 14 by 41 inches. Price 25 cents.

A new base map of the North Pacific Ocean on the transverse polyconic projection has been prepared by W. E. Johnson, Cartographer, of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce, and is now available for distribution. This system of projection was devised by Ferdinand Hassler, who was the organizer and first Superintendent of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. This projection was computed and constructed by C. H. Deetz, Cartographer, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

---

*The Mogollon District, New Mexico.* By HENRY G. FERGUSON. Bulletin 715-L, United States Geological Survey, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1921. Pp. 34, pls. 6, figs. 2.

The Mogollon (Mo-go-yohn) or Cooney district lies in southwestern New Mexico, about fourteen miles from the Arizona line. The district was discovered in 1875, when James Cooney found rich silver-copper ores there. Since then the mines have yielded about \$16,000,000 worth of ores (estimated to 1917).

The topography is generally very rugged, especially on the eastern edge of the district, which lies along the Mogollon Range. The rocks are